TESTING A SHELL AT SANDY HOOK?

HEAVY ARMOR PLATES TORN TO ATOMS BY A

SHOT FROM A MORTAR. The work of the officers at the Sandy Hook Ordnance Proving Grounds is done so unostentatiously that the great value and importance of their difficult duties are perhaps not fully appreciated. The number and importance of the tests which have been conducted there lately

are surprising and gratifying. Not centent with the success which they have so far achieved with smokeless powder and the great twelve-inch steel rifle, they have been busy for some time in making calculations for a perfect steel shell which could pierce a four and one-half inch seel deck-plate. The Bethlehem Steel Works made shells accordingly, and one of them was fired yesterday with good effect. The shell weighed 628 1-2 pounds exactly. It

the ordinary cast-iron shell. There was room inside for about twenty-two pounds of powder. In warfare the shell would be loaded, and a fuse, igniting by impact, would explode the charge. In tests, of course, the shells are fired without explosive charges. The shape was the same as that of the ordinary shell. The mortar used for the test was one of the twelve-inch rifled mortars of castiron, reinforced by two rows of steel hoops over the rear portion. It weighs fourteen and onehalf tons, and its total length is ten and three-

quarters feet. The mortar was mounted alongside of the graceful twelve-inch steel rifle, and at a distance of about fifty yards a great butt had been erected. It was composed of one steel plate four and onehalf inches thick, and another plate three and onehalf inches thick beside it. They were strongly braced and backed by huge oak timbers with a great mound of sand behind them, and had been set up with a slight slant to represent a section of ship's decking. The charge which was used was only fifty-one pounds of Dupont powder, while the regular charge for this mortar is eighty pounds. But the load was reduced, so that, at the distance, it would assimilate the striking velocity at battle ranges. The plate was an exceedingly good one, and without doubt was as good, and perhaps better, than most of those used now on armored ships.

When all was ready the shot was fired. There was a dull, heavy report, and instantly fragments of timber, steel and earth began falling in a shower which lasted several seconds. The shell was seen to leap over the sand embankment and whiz far down the beach. It was found about 800 yards wonderful. The shell had not only gone through the great massive barrier of steel, but had destroyed it almost completely. The greater part of it had been torn away and smashed into small pieces, some of which were found great distances What was left of the plate was cracked and splintered, and the wooden braces and great heavy bolts had been crushed and torn apart, leaving what was indeed a scene of destruction.

Not many of the invited witnesses present had looked for such a complete success. The most that they had expected was that the shell would the plate. That it should then fly almost half a mile beyond astonished them greatly. What havee such a shot would create on an attacking vessel can be only faintly imagined, especially when it is considered that the mortars in active service are to be mounted in batteries of sixteen, consisting of four groups, with four mortars in each group. At a trial of one of the mortars, ten shots all fell within a space 1951-3 yards long and eight and one-half yards wide, or about the same space as that occupied by one of the large transatlantic steamers. The

effect of sixteen shells, all falling together, and filled with explosive charges, would be stapendous. The shell did not quite satisfy the officers of the proving grounds, as it was split open longitudinally when found. It had apparently been of too high a temper, and it is expected that the next shell, if made of a lower grade of steel, so that it will not be so hard, will prove more satisfactory.

The plate also was of a somewhat high temper. When shell and plate are improved slightly, it is expected that still more gratifying results will be obtained.

A large number of officers from the Willet's Point station came in the Government boat Runaway to witness the tests. The trials were conducted by Captain Heath, the commanding officer of the Ordnance Proving Grounds, and by Lieutenant Gibson. Lieutenant Wheeler, who has just returned from a leave of absence, was also present.

ATTACKED IN HER OWN HOUSE.

A NEGRO BROKE INTO THE BASEMENT.

THE MAN WHO RAN TO GIVE ASSISTANCE STASHED WITH A RAZOR. Mrs. Isaac F. Phillips, of No. 434 Maple-ave., Eliza-

beth, N. J., is prostrated from fright, the result of an exciting adventure which she had yesterday with a drunken negro. The man, whose name is Hudson and who is a cook, broke into the basement of Mrs. Phillips's house. She, hearing the noise, went downstairs and confronted the intruder, who seized her. The woman struggled to free herself and shricked

Her cries were heard by Charles W. Downes, a retired merchant, who lives near by, and who was working in his garden at the time. He hastened to Mrs. Phillips's rescue and tried to seize the negro, who, releasing his grasp on the woman, drew a razor from the Mr. Downes. The latter threw up his arm to ward off the descending weapon, and the binds nearly severed the index finger on his right hand. The negro then dashed out the door, pursued by Mr. Downes, who, as he ran, wrapped his handkerchief around the wounded finger. The negro field through Maple-ave, to South Broad-st., finally discpposting in a large tenement-house, formerly the old

Downes, joined in the chase and a crowd, gathered around the house in which the negro sought conceal meat. The people were determined he should not escape and picketed the building until the arrival of Officers Eckert and Smith, for whom messengers had been sent to police headquarters. The policemen found the fugitive hidden under a bed in the top story. He offered no resistance when drugged forth. When he was brought out of the building a shout arcse from the crowd who pressed about him and made threatening demonstrations. The officers kept the people back with their clubs until a wagon was procured and the prisoner taken to police headquarters.

Green was intoxicated when he entered Mrs Phillips's place, but he was badly scared at the angry expressions made by the crowd that followed him to expressions made by the crowd that followed him to police hendquarters. He will be arraigned in the morning. Mr. Downes's wound did not trouble him much while the excitement lasted, but after it was over he felt faint from its effects and was taken to the city Hospital, where the finger was amputated at the second joint. He then went to his home.

Mrs. Faillips is the wife of issae F. Phillips, a derk in the Bank of the Metropolis in Union Square, New-York. She was suffering much last night from shock.

IWELVE LIVES LOST IN A WRECK.

Chicago, Sept. 3 .- A dispatch from San Francisco Islands on May 1 for San Francisco with twelve persons abourd, has been wrecked on the reefs northwest of the Hawaiian Islands, and all on board lost. The crew numbered seven men, and Captain George B. Lovedal had his wife and three children aboard. Captain Lovedal was one of the oldest and best-known sea-men on the coast, and was for years harbormaster at San Diego.

A UTAH MINE BURNT OUT. Salt Lake, Utah, Sept. 3 .- Word has been re from Stockton, thirty miles away, that the shaft hoist ing works, muchinery and timbers in the shaft of the mine there burned last night. The loss is \$40,000 p 850,000. No lives were lost, the miners who were in QUIET PREVAILS IN CHILI.

PREPARATIONS FOR REORGANIZING THE GOVERNMENT.

A DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL BROWN SAIS THAT BUSINESS IS FULLY RESUMED-GREAT ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED BY

THE PEOPLE.

Washington, Sept. 3 .- The Chillian Congressional envoys in this city have received information which shows that the two members of the Junta who left Iquique on Sunday have arrived at Valparaiso. They ere Waldo Silva, the vice-president of the Senate, and Baros Luco, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Senor Montt, the commander-in-chief of the Navy, the other member of the Junta, was already at Valparaiso. These three will now go to Santiago where they will take steps for the reorganization of the Government in accordance with the changed con-

Senor Montt, the principal Congressional envoy here, has received a dispatch dated Valparaise, the The shell weighed 628 1-2 pounds can be shell and was thicker than 2d, and signed by Messrs. Silva and Luco, in which they say that General Baquedano (to whom President Balmaceda surrend red the Government when he left Santiago) had given up the command. The re-establishment of the constitution and the laws, the dispatch says, has been celebrated with indescribable en

All information received from Chill to-day at the Departments was comprised in the following dispatch received from Admiral Brown, dated Valparaiso, Sep-

"Business fully resumed. Everything quiet. Congressional Committee, including two Cabinet Ministers. arrived from Iquique, Chili, yesterday, and go to

Admiral Brown's dispatch was communicated immediately to Mr. Wharton, the acting Secretary of State. While Admiral Brown is not a diplomatic entative of the Govertment, his statement of facts is taken as an addition to the official information before the Department of State to the effect that ceda's Government is a thing of the past, and that a new regime has been established. The requirenents of diplomatic practice having been so far met, it is probable that the Department of State will now roceed to take official cognizance of the state of affairs in Chili, as modified by Balmaceda's resignation and the victory of the Congressional party. At the Department it is said that there has been no undue elay in according recognition when proper to bestow

avoid the encouragement or premature recognition of evolutionary movements, particularly in the case of the unsettled Republics of the American hemisphere; ad in the exceptional cases in which departures have been made from that practice the result has not always been satisfactory. So, In the case of the Chillan Congressional movement, the Department of beyond the batts. The result of the shot was | State has confined itself, the officials say, to a strict observance of the practice of this Government as fixed by many precedents, and has awaited the receipt of the official information necessary to enable it to know beyond doubt that the Congressionalists have succeeded in securing absolute dominication over Chil. The requisite information is now probably before the Department and the next step is recognition. Several dispatches have been sent to Minister Ezan, and there is reason to believe that when to its satisfied that a Government (even though it between the temporary in form) has been securely established in Chili he will immediately open official intercourse with that Government. This step, it is said at the Department, is equivalent to accrediting a Minister to the new Government, and as soon as such new Government officially notifies the Department of State that it has authorized its special envoys to represent it regularly in the United States, Mr. Montt and his colleagues will be recognized at the Department of State. ceipt of the official information necessary to enable

IS BALMACEDA BOUND FOR SAN FRANCISCO ! St. Louis, Sept. 3 .- A dispatch from the City of Mex-"The Anglo-American' says a prominent gentleman of this city received the following dispatch: 'Valparaiso, Sept. 1 .- President Balmaceda is aboard the Condella, and expects to disembark in San Fran cisco. However, if he be pushed by the insurgent warships, he may land in Mexico. If he does, extend all possible courtesies."

INVESTIGATING THE CANADIAN SCANDALS.

Ottawa, Sept. 3 .- Francois Langelier, for the Quebec Government, addressed the committee investigating the Bale des Challeurs scandal to-day he had proved his charges against the old company and Senator Robitaille. Walter Barwick, for the prosecution, followed, declaring that Langeller had failed in every particular, and asked the committee to find that Langelier had failed to prove his case, and to accept Robitaille.

Portland, Mc., Sept. 3 .- Thomas McGreevy, member of the Canadian Parliament for West Quebec, who fied to avoid giving testimony at the Canadian investigation, returned here by steamer yesterday from the lower Provinces, where he has been for several days. He mies that he has been hiding or that he has any reason to hide himself. The whole trouble he ascribes political feeling, which, he says, runs higher than in the United States, and parlians ar eeven more in-crupulous than here. Mr. McGreevy alleges it is easily to party and nothing else that has induced him to put a padlock on his mouth.

WATER AS AN ANAESTHETIC.

Berlin, Sept. 3.-A discovery has just been made by Dr. C. L. Sleich, of this city, while conducting experiments with a view to determining how weak a olution of cocaine would prove efficacious as a local anaesthetic in minor surgical operations. He found that pure water injected under the skin with a syringe enders the flesh at that point insensible to pain. The effect of the water is to create a slight swelling, resembling that caused by the sting of a gnat. The space marked by the swelling remains insensible to pain for some minutes, so that incisions can be de without causing pain.

WHAT RUSSIA MAY DO IN THE DARDANELLES. Constantinople, Sept. 3.-It is semi-officially anounced that Turkey's agreement with Russia arising out of the Moscown incident permits vessels of the Black Sea volunteer fleet, carrying convicts, guarded y soldiers, bound to the Pacific, to pass through the Dardanelles on the Russian Embassy advising the Porte and obtaining its consent. Vessels carrying discharged soldiers returning home unarmed will be nilowed to pass through the Dardanelles on a satisfactory declaration by the commander of each vessel. This agreement does not affect existing treatles.

BIRCHALL'S WIFE MARRIED.

St. Catherine's, Ont., Sept. 3 .- A lady in this city, whose relatives live in England near those of the man grehall, who was executed in Woodstock last fall, has received a letter stating that Birchall's wife was quietly married at a place called Red Bank there, within six weeks after her arrival home from Canada.

London, Sept. 3.—The announcement has just been made by Governor Ambrose Shea, of the Bahama laying of a cable from Jupiter Inlet, on the Florida Coast, to Nassau, N. P., to be in working order by becember 20. At Jupiter the cable will connect with the United States Government land wires to Jackson-

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 3.—The scaling schooners Sap-phire, Carmolite and Walter A. Earle have returned from Behring Sea, having been warned away by the men-of-war. They all secured big catches, and report seals plentiful.

Constantinopie, Sept. 3.—The announcement is made to-day that the Sultan has dismissed from office the fraud Vizier and president of the council, Kiamil Pacha. It is thought probable that Djevad Pacha. Governor of the Island of Crete, will be Kiamil Pacha'

PARISIAN JOURNALISTS FIGHT A DUEL. Paris, Sept. 3.-M. D'Hubertz. Editor of "Gil Blas," and M. Laurent, Editor of "Le Jour," fought a duel to-day near this city. M. D'Hubertz was wounded in the face.

A SPANISH RAILROAD WRECK. Madrid, Sept. 3.—An express train ran into a largage

train near Medina del Campo, on the Northern Rull-way, to-day. Eight carringes were wrecked, seven persons killed and twenty injured.

AN ACTION FOR \$200,000.

against Senator Ogilvie, who was one of the directors. It is asserted that the former directors are individually as well as collectively responsible for the bank's failure.

AMERICAN PORK ADMITTED. tem of inspection was inaugurated were also obtained and forwarded to Berdin.

MIMIC WAR IN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

THE AUTUMN MANOEUVRES BEGUN-INTEREST IN SMOKELESS POWDER AND THE NEW RIFLE.

Vienna, Sept. 3 .- Emperor William of Germany, accompanied by Chancellor von Caprivi, at Horn, this morning, met Emperor Francis Joseph of Austrin, who was accompanied by the King of Saxony, and the ci-tire party, surrounded by brilliant military suites and escorts of cavalry, proceeded on horseback to the headquarters at Gopfritz of the Austrian army engaged in the manoeuvres. The country around Gopfritz furnished a good test

of the new small-bore rifle and the smokeless powder. The country about the Austrian headquarters is hilly and thickly wooded, and plentifully intersected with rivers and brooks, affording unlimited cover for in-The general idea of the Austrian operations is that the force displayed is to arrest the progress of an nemy advancing from the direction of Bohemia upon

Considerable interest is manifested in the telephone and bicycle corps of the Austrian Army, which upon this occasion participate for the first time upon so large a scale in the manocuvres.

The conclusion of the Austrian manocuvres will be signalized on Monday by a grand review on the Heights of Gopfritz, before the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria, of both forces engaged in these Interesting operations.

Paris, Sept. 3.-General Saussier has arrived at Bar mr Aube to take the chief command of the French military manoenvres. The operations of the Fifth and Sixth Corps began this morning. So far they have consisted chiefly of reconnaisances and skirmishes be tween cavalry, supported by artillery, feeling the way for the forces on either side. The condition of the troops is excellent in spite of the great heat that pre-

ed at Friedsrichsort with the view of protect ing the forts at that place and elsewhere by a series of submarine mines against a possible attack from the sea. As a result of these experiments, merchant vessels passing Friedrichsort are obliged to take a pilot on board, and they will have to continue so doing until the mines are removed.

AN ELECTRIC-LIGHT CONVENTION.

Montreal, Sept. 3 .- The National Electric-Light Concention and Exhibition, which begins here on Mon day, will be opened by the Governor-General. The onvention itself will be held in the Windsor Hotel. of 15,000 square feet in the Victoria Skating Rink. About 600 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada are expected to attend.

A TOWN HALL BLOWN UP BY GASOLINE. Vienna, Sept. 3.-A dispatch from Presburg, Hungary, this morning announces that the town hall at omerein, twelve miles from Presburg, has been blown up by gasoline, of which 200 kilos, used in the manufacture of gas, were stored in the cellar. The explosion completely wrecked the town hall and fatally injured three persons. Had the explosion taken place when the municipal building is crowded the loss of life would have been great.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL SEIZED.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 3 .- The Surveyor of Customer has seized a small vessel which has been here for some days. On the craft is a big whale which an American has been exhibiting at different points for the last two years. It is against the consting law for an American bottom to go from one Canadian port to another.

THE DANGER ON THE DRAVE AVERTED. Vienna, Sept. 3.—Three days of sunshine have averted the threatened disaster in the valley of the Drave. The progress of the landslide has sinckened, the rocks blocking the current have been blown up with dynamite, and the channels, which have been embanked, are carrying off the imprisoned water.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD STRIKE.

CONFLICTING DISPATCHES FROM THE SCENE OF THE TROUBLE IN INDIANA.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 3.—The Lake Erie and Western this afternoon, and all the men are again at work and

of this city was asked last evening by the Lake Erie and Western management in putting off a freight crew which had boarded the west-bound passenger train at Hillsburg. When the strike had been declared on, their train had been ordered side-tracked and the engine ordered to Muncie. leaving the men to get back to Lafavette as best they could. They boarded the passenger train and rode through to Star City, the officers here refusing to interfere.

Indianapolis, Sept. 3.-The Lake Erle and Western strike is growing more serious. Not a freight wheel is being turned on either the Lafayette or Indianapoli division. Judge Woods last night issued a restraining order against the strikers to protect the company from order against the strikers to protect the company from their interference in the moving of trains. At Peru last night a train was manned and ready to start, but was swooped down upon by the strikers and side-tracked. The men on the Sandusky division were out temporarily awaiting the decree of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, which is to decide whether or not they will be scabs if they remain out.

It was erroneously stated in The Tribune yesterday that the strike referred to above was on the New-York Lake Erie and Western, better known as the Erie Road. There is no trouble whatever on the Eric system, the strike in question being on the Lake Eric and

A RIG PLATE-GLASS PLANT IN OPERATION. Irwin, Penn., Sept. 3.—The first finished plate glasvas turned out at the factory of the Pennsylvania Plate Glass Company here yesterday, "his immense plate glass plant has been so thorough discussed in the newspapers that its completion and the putting of its product on the market are worthy o, note. The comny has \$1,000,000 capital, controlled principally by New-York men, several of the directors living in that city. James G. Beemer, president of Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New-York, is vice-president, George Cowen treasurer, and A. Livingston Norman counsel. The factory buildings cover five and one-half

acres, with a capacity of 1.250,000 square feet per an-mum. The company employs 500 men. Experts de-clare the glass to be of as fine quality as any manu-lactured in France or Belgium.

Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 3 (Special).-David Dougwas arrested to-night on complaint of the iownship rustess, charged with embezzling \$15,000 placed in his hands as treasurer. Accountants are engaged of his books, and, it is stated, his shortage will not be less than \$16,000. His bond is for \$10,000, and as he has assigned all his property to his bondsmen the township will be out at least \$0,000. The only explanation Doughas makes is that he used the money to carry on business and slow collections made it impossible to cover it back in the treasury. Investigation shows that though Douglass entered on his fourth term a treasurer last Tuesday, he had not renewed his bond, and the trustees are being censured for this laxity on their part. David Reel, ex-city freasurer, was appointed this afternoon in place of Douglass.

. Chattaneoga, Tenn., Sept. 3.-Information from Atialia, Ala., is to the effect that the little city suffered from fire to-day to the extent of \$100,000, with small insurance. The blaze broke out at 2 a. m., and is there is no system of fire protection it swept unhecked until it burned itself out. Its cause is un-

Gettysburg, Penn., Sept. 3 (Special .- The fall ses ston of Pennsylvania College opened this morning There will be more than fifty members in the fresh men class and a number of additions to the higher chases. The preparatory has all its rooms occupied and has more students than ever before so early in

THE MISSING DORY VOYAGERS.

Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 3.—The dory in which William O. Tucker and William Garvin left on a coasting tour has been picked up near Portland, but there is no Montreal, Sept. 3.—The shareholders of the defunct | tidings of the missing men and they have don'tless been Consolidated Bank have taken an action for \$200,000 | lest

GERMANY REMOVES THE PROHIBITION UPON ITS IMPORTATION.

A VALUABLE MARKET OPENED TO THE AMERI-CAN PRODUCER-THE PRESIDENT'S DIPLO-MACY AND MINISTER PHELPS'S USEPUL SERVICES.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Washington, Sept. 3.—The announcement made in these dispatches last Tuesday that the Geran Government would speedily remove the un ust restrictions laid upon the importation into the Empire of American pork, ham and bacon has been officially confirmed with almost surprising promptness. Secretary Rusk received word tolay, through the German Legation here, that the Imperial Government had just signed the decree by which American pork products will hereafter be admitted freely into the German market. The promulgation of this order will mark the success ful termination of a most terlious and difficult piece of diplomatic negotiation, the outcome of which must be credited as a signal triumph for the present Administration. It has succeeded removing a barrier which was proof against the efforts of previous Administrations and success now is heightened by the failure of its mitigating what was becoming every year a more and more annoying grievance to the agricultural American pork products were not properly inspected, the German Government in 1880 threw number of vexatious restrictions about their importation, and three years later-in 1883-finding that importations from America had not fallen off is much as had been expected, a decree of practical prohibition was put in force. During the Cleveland Administration many

futile attempts were made to shake the determination of the German authorities to exclude American pork from that country, and the negotiation was left as an apparently hopeless legacy to the present Administration. For the last two years the President and the Secretary of State have been unremitting in their efforts to have the prohibitory decree withdrawn, and aided by wise and timely legislation in the last Congress they at last found themselves in a position to demand and obtain the relief so anxiously desired by farmers and stockraisers all over the coun try. The acts of August 30, 1890, and of March 1891, established a system of in spection here against which no reason able complaint could be brought, while

the retaliatory clauses of those acts, as well as the reciprocity section of the McKinley law, put into the hands of the Administration the power to discriminate with sweeping severity against the whole range of German imports into this country. The suggested reimposition of duty on German beet-sugar had much to do with the rather sudden termination of the long-standing negotiations. It is only fair to add, however, that the German Govrnment was sincerely impressed with the value and efficiency of the system of inspection established here by Secretary Rusk, and that it was also influenced to an appreciable extent by the prospect of the removal of the French prohibition against American pork products, due to the enercetic efforts of Minister Reid.

The free importation of pork products into Germany is of course the most striking feature of the new agreement. But the decree will go even further than this. It is understood here to remove, in addition, numerous vexatious regulations which virtually prohibited the importation of attle and beef, and to reduce to an important extent the duties now imposed on American ecreals. The United States is to be put on the same footing as Russia and other neighboring countries, from which wheat, rye and other grains are largely imported to supply deficiencies in the conductors' and brakemen's strike here, which was begun last Tuesday, was declared off by the strikers The Secretary has on hand a project for securing the admission of American corn into Germany for food purposes, to take the place of rye, the erop of which, this year, has been a failure. He has already instructed Colonel C. J. Murphy, an agent of the Agricultural Department, now in England, to cross over to Berlin and try to arrange for the admission of American corn this year on the most liberal terms.

The insignificant share of American exports of corn, corn meal, rye, cattle, beef, bacon, hams and pork which has gone into the German market in recent years is shown in the tables which

follow, for 1889 and 18	90:	
Total American exports— Corn Cornmed Rye Cattle Rect, corned Beef, fresh Rect, salted or pickled Racou Hams Pors, pickled Total American exports for	69,592,929 bush, at 2,186 bb s, 28,252 buss, 26,785 head 51,57,5,244 B 187,845,891 P 55,000,300 B 37,377,359 B 42,847,247 B 94,110,845 B	To Germany, 4,608,481 nor e 110,250 18 2,266,748 none 2,422,775 561,507 40,100 705,000
1889 of basen, hams and pork pickled Total American exports— Cort (Cortineal 1878 Lattle Beef, canned Boef, ir sh Recor Hams Pork, pickled Total American exports of	1890, 1890, 101,972,717 bush, 3611,248 bush, 2,257,377 bush, 3,257,377 bush, 82,638,507 a 57,287,500 b 97,508,419 b 331,890,277 a 76,591,279 b	569,184

That any American pork, bacon and hams whatever have found their way into Germany since March 6, 1883, is explained by the fact that such noducts are admitted into certain ports to be transferred, under Government regulations and opervision, to other seagoing vessels for consump-

ion on shipboard. The value of the German market for pork prodets under the new decree may be estimated by omparison with other European countries which do not exclude pork. The exports of bacon from the United States to England, for instance-not neluding Scotland or Ireland-in the year ended one 30, 1889, amounted to \$24,403,594, and the xports of hams to \$2,600,650; in the year ended June 30, 1890, the figures were; bacon, \$31,474, 291; hams, \$5,236,329. The German market will probably be worth not less than \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 annually to the American producer.

The conference at which the new agreen

cted for the Imperial Government, asked that agreement be kept secret for a short time until tass decree embodying the conditions of the agreement could be published in Berlin. It has been understood, however, for several days past, that the agreement had been reached, and the formal notice was expected daily. President Harrison himself conducted the final negotiations with the German Minister, acting as his own Harrison himself conducted the final negotiations with the German Minister, acting as his own Secretary of State in Mr. Blaine's unavoidable absence. Great credit for the valuable concessions made by Germany will thus go personally to the President, who has been taking an active interest in the progress of the negotiations for several months. But though the agreement was reached at Cape May Point, and through the President directly, this should not defract from the value of the services renment was reactived at cape May Points and through the President directly, this should not detract from the value of the services rendered by Minister Pheips, who had succeeded in producing a marked impression upon the German authorities, and in a perfectly legitimate way had done much to promote and stimulate public sentiment in favor of a more liberal commercial policy toward the United States. The work which he did so well was most useful and indispensable, and is thoroughly appreciated by the President and his advisers. Secretary Rusk was called to Cape May to consult with the President on the details of the agreement, and his advice has often been sought in the course of the regotiations.

The German Legation to-night sent to the Department of Agriculture for 500 copies of the stamp and certificates used in the inspection of heast and cattle here, in order to protect the German customs officers against counterfeiting. Five hundred copies of the inspection negotiations and of the acts of Congress under which the sys-

and of the acts of Congress under which the sys-

THE ORDER PUBLISHED IN GERMANY. Berlin, Sept. 3.-The "Reichsgesetzblatt" publishes an order to the effect that the prohibition of the importation of swine, pork and sausages of American rigin shall no longer be enforced, when such live pigs or hog products are furnished with official certificates stating that they have been examined in accordance with American regulations and found free from quali ties dangerous to health. The Chancellor has sent in-structions to the proper officials that the order be given immediate effect.

VOTING FOR CONVICT LEASES.

ACTION BY THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE TENNES-SEE LEGISLATURE.

Nashville, Sept. 3 (Special).—The proceedings of the extra session of the Legislature become more interesting as the discussions get more into the merits of the leading topic, the penitentiary The first sensational thing to-day was the allegation that Labor Commissioner Ford and his assistant, Representative Allman, were responsible in some degree for the outbreak at Briceville, Anderson County, by public speeches and in other ways, and a resolution was adopted by the House authorizing an investigation.

There was a lively fight when a motion was made to adopt a resolution declaring it to be the sense of predecessors to make the slightest progress toward | the House that the Legislature cannot abrogate or amend the existing contract with the prison lessees. There is a strong sentiment in the House interests of this country. Under the pretext that | that the present lease should be abrogated at once, and the opposition to this resolution was spirited and determined. It was finally adopted, however, by a majority of twelve. This vote was important, as it showed the prevailing sentiment to be against the immediate abolition of the prevailing lease. The opposition to this resolution was by Mr. Daves, of Memphis, who the course of his remarks said: "For the first time in the history of the United States honest labor has been beaten down by the use of convict labor, and it should not be allowed another day. I tell you the Democratic party in this State will suffer if this ques-tion is not wisely settled and that very soon."

The last action of the House before adjournment was to accept an invitation to attend the annual reunion of the State Association of Confederate Veterans at Winehester next week. The motion to accept this invitation was made by Mr. Collins, the leader of the Republican side.

ILLINOIS MONUMENTS DEDICATED.

THREE ADDITIONS TO GETTYSBURG'S MEMORIALS -GOVERNOR FIFER MAKES THE

PRESENTATION. Gettysburg, Sept. 3 .- Illinois to-day dedicated the

handsome monuments that mark the positions held by her soldier sons on that terrible first day of July, 1863, with appropriate ceremonies. the veterans crowded into carriages, and, headed by Governor Fifer and ex-Governor Beveridge, made a tour of the battlefield. They re in time for luncheon at 12:45. They returned to town and eighty members of the Illinois Republican Club of Washington, D. C., arrived on a special train. and at 1 o'clock all the veterans and visitors resumed the carriages and proceeded to the monument of their 82d Infantry, in Howard-ave., where the dedicatory exercises were scheduled to lake place. Ex-Governor Beverldge presided, and in a most happy speech introduced Governor Fifer, who delivered the principal address. In concluding he transferred to the Getty-burg Eattlefield Memorial Association the three mon ments. Edward McPherson, a director in the association and clerk of the National House of Representatives, accepted the trust in a speech exceedingly complimentary to the Illinois regiment, promising that the association would care for and protect them. A. C. Matthews, First Controller of the Treasury, was introduced and spoke on behalf of the Illinois association, and Illinois Department Commander Colonel M. Clarke made a few remarks. This closed the exercises, and the party broke up and went sightseeing on the various avenues that render all portions of the battlefield ac-

The Illinois monuments when completed will be ornaments to the position which they occupy on the first day's field. The 8th Cavalry monument is eight feet high, and consists of three pieces. The base is one foot high, on which rests a block of granite five feet high with front and reverse polished for inseriptions, and on the top piece, on which is cut the figure of a cavalry soldier, is the coat-of-arms in bronze, and crossed sabres and cavalry cap cut in granite.

The 12th Cavalry monument is a solid rough granite stone, rising from the ground ten feet, surmounted by a cavalry saddle, showing blanket, canteen and stirrups. The face is polished; on it are the cost-of-arms in bronze, crossed sabres and cap, and the inscriptions. The crossed sobres and cap, and the first fixed solution and cap, and the fixed fixed solution and cap, and the fixed solution and the fixed solution and fixed solution

REUNIONS OF VETERANS. Susquehanna, Penn., Sept. 3.-The annual reunion of the veterans of Lackawanna, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming and Columbia counties, of Pennsylvania, and Broome County, N. Y., took place to-day at Jermyn, Lachawanna County. There was a big parade, and a dinner was given by the citizens Jermyn and vicinity. Galasha A. Grow delivered the

address. Somerville, N. J., Sept. 3.—Flags and bunting were Somerville, N. J., Sept. 3.—Flags and bunting were liberally displayed all over this city to-day on account of the first reunion of the veterans of the 30th Regiment of the New-Jersey Volunteers. The streets are filled with visitors while the town presents a genuine holiday appearance. This afternoon after the business holiday appearance. This afternoon after the business meeting, a clambake was served in the woods and was beartily enjoyed by the veterans and their friends, Congratulatory speeches were made, reminiscences recited and a general jolification participated in. The 30th Regiment was orial and regarded with five companies in Somerset County, live in Hunterdon and three in Union County. They were commanded by Colonel Alexander Donaldson.

A BIG MONTH FOR WHEAT AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.-The receipts of wheat at St. Louis for August were the heaviest for one month in the history of the city, being 5,104,505 bushels, an increase over August of last year of 3,035,013, and an increase over thee highest previous record of

AN INDIAN CHIEF KILLED BY A COWBOY, Frazier, I. T., Sept. 3.—On the Red Riv r, at Poland, a Klown cirief, was shot and instantly killed on Tuesday by one Booheir, a cowboy. The trouble arose over some callie. The cowboy has surrendered himself. Prouble is feared and a request has been sent to Fort

Boone, Iowa, Sept. 3 .- A sharp fast this morning

has injured vegetation in this region.

Meshalitown, Iowa, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Rock Rapids says that black frost killed the corn in Lyon County last night.

THREE MEN SHOT IN A BARROOM FIGHT. A barroom fight took took place in Paterson, N. J., on

ing of three young men. August DePauw opened a liquor shop at Beckwith and Martin sts., and James Watson, of No. 217 Clay-st.; Thomas Coyne, of No. 164 Lewis-st., and Andrew Smith, of No. 71 Beckwith-ave., were among those who were attracted there by the music and festivities. They had not been in the place long before a fight arose between two men. In a few minutes every one took a hand in the fight except the three young men who stood by the her. Being unable to stop the fight, DePauw and his wife drew pistols. No sooner had they done so then some one turned out the lights, and to add to the consterna-

atrocious assault and battery with intent to kill, and was committed to fall by Recorder Stewart in default of \$500 committed to fall by Recorder Stewart in default of #500 security on each charge. De Pauw caused the arrest of a man named Hartley for breaking in his windows, and of watson, whom he declares was the purson who started to empty the beer kegs. Both men secured bondsmen. empty the beer kers. Both men secured bendsmen.

BOSS HARRITY OBEYED,

PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIS ORDERS CARRIED OUT BY THE HARRIS-BURG CONVENTION.

CANDIDATES FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL AND TREAS-

URER PUT IN THE FIELD BY THE PENN-SYLVANIA DEMOCRATS-THE PLAT-

FORM IN FULL. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TLIGGSE! Harrisburg, Sept. 3 .- The hand of the party boss was laid heavily on the Democratic State Convention to-day, and the novelty of the situation seemed

to daze the delegates, who for years have been in the habit of coming to conventions with old men's quarrels and young men's jealousies, to fight a fight the end of which invariably left a more bitter hatred in the ranks. It was different to-day. Poss Harrity, by which name the Secretary of the Commonwealth is known, had a machine ready, and he had its wheels so well greased that daring the entire convention there was not a hitch nor His programme was put through without a particle of trouble, and while the boss's collar ma, have galled some of them, yet they all stood up in line and meekly submitted. Men who twenty-four hours ago were threatening and talking of what they were going to do in the conven-

For Auditor-General-ROBERT E. WRIGHT, of Lehigh For Treasurer-A. L. TILDEN, of Eric County,

tion to-day, did just what was demanded of them

by Mr. Harrity and took his orders without a

grimace. Here is the ticket named :

It was a rather tame convention, except when the names of Cleveland and Pattison were mentioned, when there were hearty cheers. The attendance was large, every county having full representation, but in some instances, notably in Allegheny County, men who were not elected were substituted for regular delégates who did not care to come to ratify a cut-and-dried programme. The Opera House was prettily decorated, and a band of music added to the harmony. The galleries were well-filled with representative Demcerats from all over the State, and on the stage sat the State Committee and the Executive Committee, which has charge of the canvass. Chairnan Kerr called the convention to order at 10 'clock, and after the calling of the roll H. Willis Bland, of Berks County, was made temporary chairman. Mr. Bland made a speech, in which he arraigned the Republican party in general, paid his respects cheerfully to Cleveland and Pattison, and predicted Democratic success this year. It was in the orders from Mr. Harrity that everybody should cheerfully refrain from mentioning Cleveland's name, but Bland forgot himself. After appointing the various committees the convention took a recess.

On reassembling the convention adopted the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, making Captain George W. Skinner, of Fulton, permanent chairman. Following his orders, Captain Skinner, on taking the chair, attacked the Republican party and held it responsible for all the stealing in Philadelphia. He denounced the Republicans for working "the old-soldier racket," and commended the Democracy for refusing to meet the Republicans this year on the hazardous field of National politics." There were several contested seats, were speedily settled in committee. One in Lackawanna County, involving the leadership there, was settled in favor of Sheriff Robinson, who was against the State Administration a week ago, but has since made his peace with it. The platform was presented by Congressman Mutchler and listened to attentively. It evoked little enthusiasm, and what applause was given was of a perfunctory kind between the planks. It was as follows:

1. We, the representatives of the Democracy of Pennvotion to the principles of our party in the country as large, by a majority of the American people. We are, as we have always been, in favor of honest and economical administra-tion of public admis; of Uniting expenses and reducing taxation to meet the actual necessities of government; of a sound and stable currency, based on gold and silver, coined and circulated in such proportions as will keep them on a parity; of a reform and revision of the tariff; of liberal but tending to increase the revenue and lighten the burdens of

2. We realize and anim that the State election of ISUI in Pennsylvania involves no issue of Federal politics; we appeal to honest and particule citizens, regardless of past party affiliations, to unite in vindicating the honor of this Commonwealth, and redeeming the fiscal and auditing departments of its government from official abuse and corrupt practices.

3. We arraign and condomn the Republican Legis-

lature for having refused to enforce the constitution by appropriate legislation; for having falled to pass honest and equitable apportionment bills, as required by the and equitable appearance to the demands of libbr for relief by law; for having denied the rightcons, popular demand for such laws as would districute the lundem of public taxation equally upon all classes of property, and for having refused to reform long existing abuses in the mercantile appraisement laws as recommended by the Democratic Executive in 1885. 4. We arraign and condemn the Republican Legislature

4. We arraign and condemit the repulsional Decisional for the enactment of vexations, oppressive and victors legislation, against which the executive vete was interposed for the protection of the people.
5. We arraign and condemn the Republican party of Pennsylvania for electing men to State and municipal offices, by whose neglect of duty, compilety in fraud, and the public treasure a million and a half of the

siees, by whose neglect of duty, completely in reads, and plunder of the public treasury, a million and a half of the people's money have been stolen and squandered.

d. We arraign and conderm the Republican Auditor-General for having permitted John Bardsley, the Republican Treasurer of Philadelphia, city and country to embezzie half a million dollars of the State tax collected by him, which he was permitted to retain for a long period after the

same was due and payable.

7. We arraign and condemn the Republican Auditor-General for having permitted John Bardsley, the Republican Treasurer of Philadelphia, city and county, to em-

General for having permitted John Backsley, the Republican Treasurer of Philadelphia, city and county, to embezzle more than \$350,000 of State license moneys collected by him, which he was posmitted to retain for a long period after the same was due and payable.

S. We arraign and condomn the Republican Auditor-General for having conspired with John Bardsley, the Republican Treasurer of Philadelphia, city and county, to appoint and recain corrupt mercautile appraisers, who abused their offices for their own private pecuniary advantage, rebbed the State of its just revenues and imposed upon the Commonwealth hundreds of thousands of deliars of needless costs, and we domand the dismissal of the mercantile appraisers of Philadelphia.

9. We arraign and condomn the Republican Auditor-General for having conspired with John Bardsley, the Republican Treasurer of Philadelphia, city and county, to speculate in public advertising, and for inving received from the publishers of the same bribes to influence their offield conduct in placing such advertisements.

10. We agraign and condemn the Republican Auditor-General or having field to promptly collect the taxes and claims of the Commonwealth against delinquent and defaulting public and private corporalicas.

11. We arraign and condemn the Republican State Treasurer for wifully and knowingly permitting John Bardsley to retain in his possession over a million dollars of money, collected for and owing to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by reason of which dereliction a large portion of the money has been lost to the people.

12. We arraign and condemn the Republican State Treasurer for having conspired with John Bardsley, the Republican Treasurer of Philadelphia, to secure to him the phyment of \$425,000 of the public school tunds, itong in advance of the usual time, and when Bardsley was already known to the State Treasurer to be a defaulter for over half a million dollars, which sum was improvidently paid to Bardsley, was by him embezzled, to the loss of Philadelphia.

some one turned out the lights, and to add to the consternation several men pulled the spigots out of the kegs of larer. DePauw and his wife then fired several shors. None were injured in the fight except Watson, Coyne and Smith, who each received pistal wounds. Watson was shot in the first shoulder.

The fight continued after the shooting and was stopped when some persons began to throw stones through the windows. The men who were shot hurried to the office of Dr. Hurd. The physician probed and removed all the balls excepting the one lodged in Smith's shoulder. De Pauw was forced to fee from his room, and did not dare to return except under the escort of a police officer. De Pauw was charged by each of the three young men with atrocious assanlt and battery with intent to kill, and was